Multi-Sector General Permit
Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Storm Water Discharge Associated
with Industrial Activity

(excluding Construction Activity)

RIR500000

Valid ONLY in accordance with Part I.C.

Expiration Date:

April 30, 2011

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
Permitting Section
RIPDES Program

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
(Revised 10/05)

PLEASE READ THIS PERMIT CAREFULLY!

To require coverage under this permit, two conditions must be met. The first is that the facility must meet at least one of the conditions in the definition of "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" (see RIPDES Rule 31.b.15.). The second is that the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity must be a point source (see RIPDES Rule 3 for the definition of a point source), which discharges directly to a surface water body and/or a municipal separate storm sewer system. If both of these conditions are met, then the facility needs to seek coverage under this permit or an individual or alternative general permit. “Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel, or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

I. GENERAL COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Coverage. This permit applies to all areas of the State of Rhode Island.

B. Eligibility

1. *Allowable Storm Water Discharges*: Except storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.3, this permit may cover the following all new and existing discharges composed entirely of storm water: storm water associated with industrial activity, as defined in RIPDES Rule 31(b)(15)(i-ix and xi), from the “sectors” of industry based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Industrial Activity Codes as described in Table 1 of the Appendix, and that are specifically identified by outfall or discharge location in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to sectors listed in the above referenced Table 1.

   Co-located Activities. If the facility has co-located industrial activities on-site that are described in a sector(s) other than the primary sector, the operator of the facility must comply with all other applicable sector-specific conditions found in Part VI for the co-located industrial activities. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of the facility where the extra-sector activities occur. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the storm water regulations, and identified by this permit’s SIC code list.

   If runoff from co-located activities commingles, the operator of the facility must monitor the discharge as per the requirements of all applicable sectors (regardless of the actual location of the discharge). If the operator of the facility complies with all applicable requirements from all applicable sections of Part VI for the co-located industrial activities, the discharges from these co-located activities are authorized by this permit.

2. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges. Allowable non-storm water discharges under this permit are limited to the following: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; external building washdown that does not use detergents; lawn watering; uncontaminated ground water; springs; air conditioning condensate; potable waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents, or contaminated by contact with soils, where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials has occurred; and incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but NOT intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains); uncontaminated utility vault dewatering; dechlorinated water line testing water; hydrostatic test water that does not contain any treatment chemicals and is not contaminated with process chemicals. If any of these discharges may reasonably be expected to be present and to be mixed with storm water discharges, they must be specifically identified and addressed in the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

3. Limitations on Coverage. The following storm water discharges are not authorized by this permit:

a. Storm Water discharges associated with industrial activity mixed with other discharges, unless the other discharge is authorized by a different RIPDES permit; the other discharge does not require a RIPDES permit authorization; and/or the other discharge is identified in Part I.B.2 of this permit;

b. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with existing effluent guideline limitations for storm water under 40 CFR Subchapter N, except the following discharges subject to an effluent guideline that also meet all other eligibility requirements and the Director determines the storm water discharge is eligible for coverage under this permit:

1. Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)];

2. Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)];

3. Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)];

4. Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck areas [40 CFR Part 429 Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)];

5. Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B];

6. Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C];

7. Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D];

8. Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)]; and

9. Runoff from landfills [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (established February 2, 2000)].

c. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with an existing individual permit or an alternative general permit for storm water discharge(s) (except the 2003 RIPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity or industries accepted under the group application) or which are issued a permit in accordance with Part VII.T. of this permit;

d. Storm water discharges previously covered by an individual permit or an alternative general permit that has expired or been terminated at the request of the permittee where:

1. the previous permit contained numeric limitations developed for the storm water component of the discharge, which are more stringent than the numeric effluent guidelines required by this permit, for the purpose of this paragraph benchmarks are not considered effluent limitations;

2. any specific BMPs for storm water required under the previous permit are not included in the SWPPP required under Part IV of this permit; or

3. the previous permit contained additional chemical analysis of parameters for monitoring of significant materials exposed to storm water, that are not required

by this permit, and the significant materials remain at the facility.

e. Storm water discharges that the Director of the Department of Environmental Management has found to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of water quality standards or is a significant contributor of pollutants;

f. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities where any RIPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by the Director (other than in a replacement permit issuance process). Upon request, the Director may waive this exclusion if operator of the facility has since passed to a different owner/operator and new circumstances at the facility justify a waiver;

g. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity including; but not limited to; clearing, grading, excavation, and filling; where total land disturbance is equal to or greater than five (5) acres, and where storm water runoff discharges into the waters of the State;

h. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that may adversely affect a listed, or a proposed to be listed, endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat;

i. Discharges prohibited under RIPDES Rule 6.

j. Storm water associated with industrial activity discharging into any water for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been either established or approved by the EPA unless the storm water discharges are consistent with that TMDL;

k. Storm water associated with industrial activity subject to Anti-degradation Water Quality Standards.

C. Authorization. To be covered under this general permit, owners or operators of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must submit to the Director a standardized Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail, or hand delivery, in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit. Upon review of the NOI, the Director may deny coverage under this permit at any time and require submittal of an application for an individual or an alternative general permit.

1. *Deadlines for Requesting Authorization.*

a. Facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activity which were accepted as part of the group application process, or which were authorized under the previous general permit issued in March 2003, that intend to obtain coverage under this general permit; shall submit an NOI within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit.

b. Facilities with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which commence after the effective date of this permit, the NOI must be submitted ninety (90) days prior to the commencement of such discharge.

2. *Granting of Authorization.*

a. Facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, which were accepted as part of the group application process or which were authorized under the previous general permit issued in March 2003, that have submitted a complete NOI within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit, shall be automatically granted authorization to discharge upon departmental receipt of a complete NOI. Unless notified by the Director to the contrary, owners or operators who submit such notification are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. For facilities which commence to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity after the effective date of this permit, authorization will be granted ninety (90) days after the submittal of a complete NOI, unless otherwise notified by the Director in writing. Regardless of whether the NOI was actually reviewed by this department, or it became approved

because of this department's failure to act within ninety (90) days, the permittee is still responsible for upholding all permit conditions and any other applicable state or Federal regulations.

c. For facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, which were not accepted as part of the group application process or which were not authorized under the previous general permit issued in March 2003, authorization will be granted ninety (90) days after the submittal of a complete NOI, unless otherwise notified by the Director in writing. Regardless of whether the NOI was actually reviewed by this department, or it became approved because of this department's failure to act within ninety (90) days, the permittee is still responsible for upholding all permit conditions and any other applicable state or Federal regulations.

3. *No Exposure Certification*. Facilities with discharges composed entirely of storm water where "no exposure" of industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff, and the discharges satisfies the conditions of RIPDES Rule 31(h)(1) through (h)(4), must submit a RIPDES "no exposure" certification to the Department if the operator of the Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity is seeking conditional exclusion from permit authorization.

D. Termination of Coverage. Owners and/or operators of facilities must submit to the Director a complete Notice of Termination (NOT) when discharge(s) of storm water associated with industrial activity no longer occurs at the facility. At that point, coverage under this permit is terminated. At a minimum, the following information is required is required in the NOT to terminate coverage under this permit:

1. Owner's name, mailing address, and telephone number;
2. Operator's name, mailing address, and telephone number;
3. Name and location of the facility;
4. RIPDES storm water permit number; and
5. Certification that storm water discharge associated with industrial activity no longer takes place on-site.

E. Transfer of Permits. Owners and/or operators of facilities proposing transfer of a permit must notify the Director in writing by certified mail of such proposed action. All transfers must meet the requirements of Rule 22(b) of the RIPDES Regulations.

F. Failure to Notify. Owners or operators, who fail to notify the Director of their intent to be covered under a general permit and discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State or to a separate storm sewer system without a RIPDES permit, are in violation of Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws and the Clean Water Act and may be subject to legal enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges.

II. PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), in accordance to the requirements of Parts IV and VI of this permit, is required prior to submitting the NOI. The SWPPP developed under the 2003 general permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity may satisfy this requirement, provided it adequately addresses all requirements of this permit. Compliance with the SWPPP is required upon the date of authorization to discharge under this permit. A copy of the SWPPP must be kept on site at all times for coverage under this permit to be maintained.

B. Monitoring Requirements

The operator of the storm water discharge must review Parts V and VI of this permit to determine which monitoring requirements and numeric limitations apply to the facility.

C. Reporting

1. Reporting Results of Monitoring

Depending on the types of monitoring required for the facility, the permittee may have to submit the results of the monitoring or the permittee may only have to keep the results with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The permittee's reporting requirements and deadlines that apply to the types of monitoring that apply to the facility are as follows:

a. Monitoring for Numeric Limitations results must be submitted to the Department by the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period;

b. Benchmark Monitoring results for one year must be saved and submitted all in one package by January 28 of the year following the monitoring year;

c. Biannual Monitoring results for Metal Mining Facilities (see Part VI.G) for one year must be saved and submitted all in one package by January 28 of the year following the monitoring year; and

d. Visual Monitoring results must be retained with SWPPP. The results of the visual monitoring should not be submitted unless the Director requests to do so.

If required by the conditions of the permit that apply to the facility, the permittee must submit analytical monitoring results obtained from each outfall associated with industrial activity (or a certification as per V.C.1) on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (one form must be submitted for each storm event sampled). The signed DMR must be sent to:

R.I. Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
Permits Section
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

2. BMP Implementation Progress Report. The permittee must report to the Department progress towards achieving the implementation schedule for proposed storm water controls submitted to the Department as part of the SWPPP and prepared in accordance with Part IV.F.7.a of this permit. The Implementation Report must be submitted to the above address annually by January 28 of the year following the reporting year.

D. *Comprehensive Site Evaluation.* At a minimum, all facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity must perform annual site inspections. These annual inspections must be performed in accordance with Part IV.L of this permit to evaluate the effectiveness of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The results of these inspections must be properly recorded and maintained on site for a period of five (5) years from the date of the report. A detailed report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, major observations related to the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and any actions taken to amend the Plan in accordance with observations made from inspections must be developed within twelve (12) weeks of the date of the inspection. The report must identify any incidents of non-compliance and be certified in accordance with Part VII.G. of this permit.

E. Failure to meet the monitoring requirements under this part of this permit constitutes a violation of Chapter 46-12 of Rhode Island General Laws and the Clean Water Act; and may be subject to legal action.

III. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Contents of Notice of Intent

1. The owner's name, mailing address, telephone number, ownership status, and status as a Federal, State, private, public, or other entity;

2. The operator's name, address, telephone number, ownership status and status as a Federal, State, private, public or other entity;

3. Facility's information including name and location of the facility, including the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds, for which the NOI is being submitted;

4. A brief description of the site including: the total acreage of the site, total acreage of impervious surface, the runoff coefficient, and a description of existing storm water management controls;

5. Existing quantitative data describing the concentration of pollutants in storm water discharges;

6. The name of the receiving water(s) or if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the operator of the storm sewer system and the ultimate receiving water(s);

7. Up to four (4) digit SIC code that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility;

8. An identification of the appropriate Sector;

9. Existing storm water controls;

10. A list of any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines to which a facility is subject under 40 CFR Subchapter N, any pollutants listed on a RIPDES permit to discharge process waste water, and any information required under RIPDES Rule 11.02(a)(14)(iii)-(v) or 40 CFR 122.21(g)(iii)-(v);

11. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted as part of the NOI for the following facilities:

    a. Facilities with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which commence after the effective date of this permit, and

    b. Facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity which were not accepted as part of the group application process or were not authorized under the previous general permit issued in March 2003.

12. For discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which were accepted as part of the group application process or were authorized under the previous general permit issued in March 2003, submission of a complete NOI is required and must contain a signed certification by the owner or operator within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit, that the SWPPP has been developed in accordance to the requirements of this permit; and

13. Additional information may be required by this division to be included as part of the NOI, if the Director determines that such information is reasonably necessary to determine whether or not to authorize the discharge under this permit.

B. *Where to Submit*. A completed and signed NOI, in accordance with Part VII.G., must be submitted to:

R.I. Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
Permits Section
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

C. *Deficient NOI.* If any portion of the NOI does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this part, then the applicant will be notified by a deficiency letter at any point within the review period. It is the responsibility of the applicant to make all required changes and resubmit the NOI. The review period will recommence upon the received submittal date of the revised NOI.

IV. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and identify potential sources of pollutants, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the Plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), which are to be used to reduce or eliminate the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. The Plan shall be signed by the owner and operator in accordance with Part VII.G. of this permit and retained on-site. Owners or operators of a facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall make plans available upon request to the Director or in the case of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with a RIPDES storm water permit, to the wastewater authority having jurisdiction for the sewerage system.

C. If the Plan is reviewed by the Director, he or she may notify the permittee at any time that the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this part. After such notification from the Director, the permittee shall make changes to the Plan and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the Director, the permittee shall have thirty (30) days after such notification to make the necessary changes.

D. The permittee shall immediately amend the Plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State; a release of reportable quantities of hazardous substances and oil; or if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Changes must be noted and submitted to this department within thirty (30) days of the date of the amendments. Amendments to the Plan may be reviewed by DEM in the same manner as Part III.C. of this permit.

E. The SWPPP for the facility must be prepared before submitting the Notice of Intent for permit coverage. The SWPPP must:

1. identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the facility;

2. describe and ensure implementation of practices which the permittee will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and

3. assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

F. Contents of the SWPPP:

1. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. The Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

2. Site Description. The SWPPP must include the following:

a. *Activities at Facility.* description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at the facility;

b. *General Location Map*. a topographic map showing the general location of the facility with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;

c. *A legible site map identifying the following*:

1. directions of storm water flow (e.g, use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);

2. delineation of impervious surfaces;

3. locations of all existing structural BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff;

4. locations of all surface water bodies;

5. locations of all municipal separate storm sewers;

6. locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part IV.F.4 and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;

7. locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part IV.F.5 have occurred;

8. locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;

9. locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;

10. location and description of non-storm water discharges;

11. locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;

12. location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the storm water running onto the facility impacts the storm water discharges may be included).

d. An estimate of the overall runoff coefficient.

3. Receiving Waters and Wetlands

The name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams and the areal extent and description of wetland that may receive discharges from the facility.

4. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must identify each separate area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; storage, cleaning, fueling and maintenance of vehicles and equipment storage; and raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each, separate area identified, the description must include:

a. *Activities in Area.* A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, loading, access areas equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steal beams);

b. *Pollutants.* A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of five (5) years before being covered under this permit and the present;

c. Method of on-site storage or disposal;

d. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an estimate of the types of pollutants, which are likely to be present in the storm water discharge.

5. Spills and Leaks

The permittee must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility to be covered under this permit, the permittee must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred during the five (5) year period prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI). The list must be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of the facility during the time the permittee are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA §311 (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements.

6. Sampling Data

The permittee must provide a summary of existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at the facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

7. Storm Water Controls

a. *Description of Existing and Planned BMPs*. Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs) selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. All the areas identified in Part IV.F.4 should have a BMP(s) identified for the area's discharges. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, describe appropriate BMPs that the permittee will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges, the SWPPP must include a schedule for the implementation of all proposed BMPs. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

1. the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

2. opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);

3. opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams.

b. *BMP Types to be Considered*. The following types of structural, non-structural and other BMPs must be considered for implementation at the facility. Describe how each is, or will

be, implemented. This requirement may have been fulfilled with the area-specific BMPs identified under Part IV.F.7.a, in which case the previous description is sufficient. However, many of the following BMPs may be more generalized or non site-specific and therefore not previously considered. If the permittee determines that any of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, an explanation of why they are not appropriate must be included. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that the permittee may use. The permittee is encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost effective means of permit compliance for the facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

1. Non-Structural BMPs

Good Housekeeping: The permittee must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers, storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

Minimizing Exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the RIPDES Rule 31(h) "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have a permit.

Preventive Maintenance: The permittee must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: The permittee must describe the procedures which will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, the permittee must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265.

Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part IV.L, the permittee must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs. The SWPPP must identify how often these inspections will be conducted. The permittee must correct any deficiencies in implementation of the SWPPP the permittee finds as soon as practicable, but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. The permittee must document in the SWPPP the results of the inspections and the corrective actions the permittee took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that the permittee identifies.

Employee Training: The permittee must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management

practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g., every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. The permittee must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of the SWPPP.

2. Structural BMPs

Sediment and Erosion Control: The permittee must identify the areas at the facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. The permittee must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that the permittee will be implementing to limit erosion.

*Management of Runoff***:** The permittee must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for the facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that the permittee determines are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority; or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part I.B.3 - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when the permittee is selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

Example BMPs: BMPs the permittee could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

3. Other Controls

No solid materials, including floatable debris, may be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. Velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel if they are necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course.

G. Maintenance

All BMPs the permittee identifies in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part IV.L identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished within fourteen (14) calendar days. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means

(e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

H. Non-Storm Water Discharges

1. Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

a. The SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part VII.G of this permit, and include:

1. the date of any testing and/or evaluation;

2. identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

3. a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;

4. a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

5. a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test.

b. If the permittee is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), the permittee must notify the Director 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

1. reason(s) why certification was not possible;

2. the procedure of any test attempted;

3. the results of such test or other relevant observations; and

4. potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

c. A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State which are not authorized by a RIPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

2. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

a. Certain sources of non-storm water are allowable under this permit (see I.B.2 - Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges). In order for these discharges to be allowed, the SWPPP must include:

1. identification of each allowable non-storm water source;

2. the location where it is likely to be discharged; and

3. descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.

b. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, the permittee must identify in the SWPPP all sources of allowable non-storm water that are discharged under the authority of this permit.

c. If the permittee includes mist blown from cooling towers amongst the allowable non-storm water discharges, the permittee must specifically evaluate the potential for the discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determine

that the levels of such chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard after implementation of the BMPs the permittee has selected to control such discharges.

I. Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species The permittee must identify in the SWPPP if the facility is located within or discharges to a critical habitat of a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species (this information can be found by going to http://204.139.0.188/website/maps/viewer.htm, opening the "Regulatory Overlays" folder and selecting the "Rare Species habitats" overlay). If the Department makes a determination that the discharge may adversely affect a critical habitat of a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species, the discharge cannot be authorized under this permit and the permittee must submit an application for an individual RIPDES permit that would require appropriate storm water controls or the permittee must eliminate the discharge.

J. Copy of Permit Requirements

The permittee must include a copy of this permit in the SWPPP.

K. Applicable State or local Plans

The SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to the facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

L. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

1. Frequency of Inspections

The permittee must conduct facility inspections at least once a year. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by the permittee. The qualified personnel the permittee uses may be either the facility's employees or outside consultants that the permittee has hired, provided they are knowledgeable and possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs the permittee has chosen to use to control the quality of the storm water discharges. If the permittee decides to conduct more frequent inspections, the SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

2. Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

The inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part IV.F.4, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past 5 years. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas and e) for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Results of both visual and any analytical monitoring done during the year must be taken into consideration during the evaluation. Storm water BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

3. Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, the permittee must modify the SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on map required by Part IV.F.2.c; revise description of controls required by Part IV.F.7 to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. If the average value(s) for the Benchmark Monitoring results for one year exceed the benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations listed in Tables A-1 through AA-1, the compliance evaluation

report must include an explanation of why benchmarks have been exceeded and a description of the actions necessary to achieve the benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations.

The permittee must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than twelve (12) weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation

4. Compliance Evaluation Report

The permittee must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed no more than twelve (12) weeks after the date of the inspection and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least five (5) years from the date of the report. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. The permittee must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with Part IV.L of this permit as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for at least five (5) years from the date of the inspection report. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part VII.G (reporting) of this permit.

5. Credit As a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part IV.F.2.b.1, the annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part IV.F.7 routine inspections.

M. Maintaining Updated SWPPP

The permittee must amend the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan whenever:

1. there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from the facility;

2. during inspections, monitoring, or investigations by the permittee or by local, State, or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part IV.F.4, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from the facility.

N. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

1. The permittee must sign the SWPPP in accordance with Part VII.G, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part II.D for records retention requirements).

2. The permittee must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the Director for review at the time of an on-site inspection. The permittee must make the SWPPP available upon request to the Director, a Federal, State, or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of the public's right to know, the permittee must provide a copy of the SWPPP to the public if requested in writing to do so.

3. The Director may notify the permittee at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, the permittee must make the required changes to the SWPPP and

submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

O. Additional Requirements for SARA Title III Facilities.

Potential pollutant sources for which the permittee has reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in the summary of potential pollutant sources as per Part IV.F.4. Note this additional requirement only applies to the permittee if the permittee is subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313**.**

P. Additional Requirements for Salt Storage Piles. If storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes are located at the facility, they must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the State or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit.

V. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND NUMERIC LIMITATIONS

There are five individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements and numeric limitations that the facility may be subject to under this permit. The monitoring requirements and numeric limitations applicable to the facility depend on the types of industrial activities generating storm water runoff from the facility. Part VI identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of industrial activity. **The permittee must review Parts V and VI of the permit to determine which monitoring requirements and numeric limitations apply to the facility.** Unless otherwise specified, limitations and monitoring requirements under Parts V and VI are additive.

Sector-specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied discharge by discharge at facilities with co-located activities. Where storm water from the co-located activities are co-mingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive. Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a discharge, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required. Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring quarter overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS 1/year for a limit and also 1/quarter for benchmark monitoring), the permittee may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

A. Types of Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

1. Quarterly Visual Monitoring

The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

a. The permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The visual examination must be made during daylight hours (e.g., normal working hours). If no storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the permittee is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided the permittee documents in the monitoring records that no runoff occurred. The permittee must sign and certify the documentation in accordance with Part VII.G.

b. The visual examinations must be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the facility. The examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. Where

practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term. If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the permittee is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided the permittee documents in the monitoring records that no qualifying storm event occurred that resulted in storm water runoff during that quarter. The permittee must sign and certify the documentation in accordance with Part VII.G.

c. The permittee must maintain the visual examination reports onsite with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The report must include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

2. Benchmark Monitoring of Discharges Associated With Specific Industrial Activities

Table 3 of the Appendix identifies the specific industrial sectors subject to the Benchmark Monitoring requirements of this permit and the industry-specific pollutants of concern. The permittee must refer to the appropriate sector-specific tables in Part VI for Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentrations. If the facility has co-located activities (see Part I.B.1) described in more than one sector in Part VI, the permittee must comply with all applicable benchmark monitoring requirements from each sector.

The results of benchmark monitoring are primarily for the use to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters. Benchmark values, included in Part VI of this permit, are not viewed as effluent limitations. An exceedance of a benchmark value does not, in and of itself, constitute a violation of this permit. While exceedance of a benchmark value does not automatically indicate that violation of a water quality standard has occurred, it does signal that modifications to the SWPPP may be necessary. In addition, exceedance of benchmark values may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an individual, or alternative general permit where more specific pollution prevention controls could be required.

a. *Monitoring Periods for Benchmark Monitoring*. Unless otherwise specified in Part VI, benchmark monitoring periods are November 1, 2006 to October 31, 2007 (year two of the permit) and November 1, 2008 to October 31, 2009 (year four of the permit). If the facility falls within a Sector(s) required to conduct benchmark monitoring, the permittee must monitor quarterly (4 times a year) during at least one, and potentially both, monitoring periods; unless otherwise specified in the sector-specific requirements of Part VI. Depending on the results of the 2006-2007 monitoring year, the permittee may not be required to conduct benchmark monitoring in the 2008-2009 monitoring year (see Part V.A.2.b).

b. *Benchmark Monitoring Year 2008-2009 Waivers for Facilities Testing Below Benchmark Values*. All of the provisions of this Part are available to permittees except as noted in Part VI. Waivers from benchmark monitoring are available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark values, thus there is an incentive for facilities to improve the effectiveness of their SWPPPs in eliminating discharges of pollutants and avoid the cost of monitoring.

On both a parameter by parameter and outfall by outfall basis, the permittee is not required to conduct sector-specific benchmark monitoring in the remaining years of the permit provided:

- the permittee collected samples for all four quarters of the first monitoring year and the average concentration was below the benchmark value in the appropriate sector-specific tables in Part VI; and

- the facility is not subject to a numeric limitation; and

- the permittee includes a certification in the SWPPP that based on current potential pollutant sources and BMPs used, discharges from the facility are reasonable expected to be essentially the same (or cleaner) compared to when the benchmark monitoring for the first year monitoring was done.

3. Coal Pile Runoff

a. If the facility has discharges of storm water from coal storage piles, the permittee must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table 4 of the Appendix for all discharges containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

b. The permittee must not dilute coal pile runoff with storm water or other flows in order to meet this limitation.

c. If the facility is designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

d. The permittee must collect and analyze the samples in accordance with Parts V.B.2. Results of the testing must be retained and reported in accordance with Part II.D and VII.O.

4. Compliance Monitoring for Discharges Subject to Numerical Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Table 2 of the Appendix of the permit identifies storm water discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under the permit. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines are required to monitor such discharges to evaluate compliance with numerical effluent limitations. Industry-specific numerical limitations and compliance monitoring requirements are described in Part VI of the permit.

B. Monitoring Instructions

1. Monitoring Periods

If the permittee is required to conduct monitoring on an annual or quarterly basis, the permittee must collect the samples within the following time periods (unless otherwise specified in Part VI):

- the monitoring year is from November 1 to October 31

- if the permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of a quarterly or yearly monitoring period, the first monitoring period starts with the next respective monitoring period. (e.g., if permit coverage begins June 5th, the permittee would not need to start quarterly sampling until the July - September quarter, but the permittee would only have from June 5th to September 30th to complete that year's annual monitoring)

2. Collection and Analysis of Samples

The permittee must assess the sampling requirements on an outfall by outfall basis. The permittee must collect and analyze the samples in accordance with the requirements of Part VII.O.

a. *Sample Procedures*. Take a minimum of one grab sample from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to

document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Take the grab sample during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Submit this information on or with the discharge monitoring report (see Part II.C.1). If the sampled discharge commingles with process or non-process water, attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water.

To get help with monitoring, consult the *Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit* available at EPA's Web Site at www.epa.gov/OWM/sw/industry/index.htm. It can also be ordered by contacting the Office of Water Resources/RIPDES Program by calling 401-222-4700.

3. Storm Event Data.

Along with the results of the monitoring, the permittee must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) samples; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event samples and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

4 Representative Outfalls - Essentially Identical Discharges.

If the facility has two (2) or more outfalls that the permittee believes discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials or storm water management practices occurring within the outfalls' drainage areas, the permittee may test the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). For this to be permissible, the permittee must describe in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and include in the Discharge Monitoring Report the following: locations of the outfalls; why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents; estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low: under 40 percent; medium: 40 to 65 percent; high: above 65 percent). Outfalls previously determined to discharge substantially identical effluents must be evaluated as part of the compliance evaluation report to determine if the industrial activities, significant materials or storm water management practices occurring within the outfalls' drainage areas have changed.

C. General Monitoring Waivers

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the following waivers may be applied to any monitoring required under this permit.

1. Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, take a substitute sample during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period, or four samples per monitoring year when weather conditions do not allow for samples to be spaced evenly during the year. Adverse conditions (i.e., those which are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations which otherwise make sampling impracticable such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

2. Alternative Certification of "Not Present or No Exposure".

The permittee is not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements of Part V.A.2 provided:

a. the permittee makes a certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis

in lieu of monitoring required under Part V.A.2, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period; and

b. the certification is signed in accordance with Part VII.G, retained in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and submitted to RIDEM in accordance with Part II.C. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required Part II.C; and

c. if the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, the permittee must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date; and

d. no numeric limitation or State-specific monitoring requirement for that parameter is established in Part V.

D. Monitoring Required by the Director

The Director may provide written notice to any facility, including those otherwise exempt from the sampling requirements of Parts V and VI, requiring discharge sampling for a specific monitoring frequency for specific parameters. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

E. Reporting Monitoring Results

Deadlines and procedures for submitting monitoring reports are contained in Part II.C.

VI. SECTOR-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

The permittee only needs to comply with the additional requirements of Part VI that apply to the sector(s) of industrial activity at the facility. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to the "basic" requirements specified in Parts I-V and VII- of this permit.

A. Sector A - Timber Products.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI.A apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector A.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector A are primarily engaged in are:

a. cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas);

b. mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood and veneer;

c. producing lumber and wood basic materials;

d. wood preserving;

e. manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials except wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers ;

f. manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes.

3. Special Coverage Conditions.

a. *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e)

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate RIPDES permit.

b. *Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges.*

(See also Part I.B.3.e) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with SWPPP requirements in Part IV.F.7 (Controls): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

b. *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, identify the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment and stored materials still remain, and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

c. *Description of Storm Water Management Controls.* (See also Part IV.F.7). Describe and implement measures to address the following activities / sources: log, lumber and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment / vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. If the facility performs wood surface protection / preservation activities, address the specific BMPs for these activities.

d. *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1). In areas where storage, loading / unloading and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris; minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and minimize the generation of dust

e. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1). If the facility performs wood surface protection / preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

5. Monitoring and Reporting requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table A-1.

TABLE A-1: TIMBER PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation****
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs)	TSS	100 mg/L	
2411	Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Facilities	pH Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)		6.0-9.0 s.u. No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.5 cm (1") diameter round opening
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills	COD TSS Total Zinc	120.0 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	
2426 2429 2431-2439 (except 2434)	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)	COD TSS	120.0 mg/L 100 mg/L	
2441,2449 2451,2452 2493 2499	Wood Containers Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes Reconstituted Wood Products Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	COD TSS	120.0 mg/L 100 mg/L	
2491	Wood Preserving	Total Arsenic Total Copper	0.16854 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

B. Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

   The requirements in Part VI.B apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector B.

   The types of activities that permittees under Sector B are primarily engaged in are:

   a. manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags;

   b. manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, i.e. paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes;

   c. manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

   The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table B-1.

TABLE B-1: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
2631	Paperboard Mills	COD	120.0 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

C. Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

   The requirements in Part VI.C apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table 1 of the Appendix

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector C.

   The requirements listed under this Part apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in manufacturing the following products:

   a. basic industrial inorganic chemicals;

   b. plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other human made fibers, except glass;

   c. soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations;

   d. paints (in paste and ready mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint producers;

   e. industrial organic chemicals;

   f. industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile and rubber cements from vegetable, animal or synthetic plastic materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure, screen process and lithographic inks; miscellaneous chemical preparations such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, writing and stamp pad ink, industrial compounds such as boiler and heat insulating compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries;

   g. ink and paints, including china painting enamels, Indian ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors;

   h. nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3) Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges containing inks, paints or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank or container rinsing and cleaning.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where substances are transferred in bulk; and operating machinery.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading, unloading and transfer of chemicals; outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance / cleaning areas; areas where the treatment, storage or disposal (on- or off-site) of waste / wastewater occur; storage tanks and other containers; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where the transfer of substances in bulk occurs; and areas where machinery operates.

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the good housekeeping program, include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for discharging storm water that has contacted garbage or waste materials. Routinely inspect the condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table C-1.

TABLE C-1: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Iron	0.68 mg/L. 0.75 mg/L. 1.0 mg/L	
2821-2824	Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins	Tot Rec Zinc	0.117 mg/L.	
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen Tot Rec Zinc	0.68 mg/L. 0.117 mg/L	
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen Tot Rec Lead Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Zinc Phosphorus	0.68 mg/L. 0.0816 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 2.0 mg/L.	
2874	Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR § 418.10)-applies to precipitation runoff, that during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate products, finished product, by-product or waste product	Total Phosphorus (as P) Fluoride		105.0 mg/L, daily max 35 mg/L, 30-day avg 75.0 mg/L, daily max 25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

D. Sector D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI.D apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector D.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector D are primarily engaged in are:

a. manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials;

b. portable asphalt plant facilities;

c. manufacturing lubricating oils and greases.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

a. discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC code 2911;

b. discharges from oil recycling facilities;

c. discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect at least once per month, as part of the maintenance program, the following areas: material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers / silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas. Ensure appropriate action is taken in response to the inspection by implementing tracking or follow up procedures.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table D-1.

TABLE D-1: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS	100 mg/L.	
2951, 2952	Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs	TSS Oil and Grease pH		23.0 mg/L daily max 15.0 mg/L 30-day avg 15.0 mg/L daily max 10 mg/L 30-day avg 6.0-9.0

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

E. Sector E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI.E apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector E.

The requirements listed under this permit apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities:

a. flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers;

b. hydraulic cement;

c. clay products including tile and brick;

d. pottery and porcelain electrical supplies;

e. concrete products;

f. gypsum products;

g. minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated;

h. non-clay refractories;

i. lime manufacturing;

j. cut stone and stone products;

k. asbestos products;

l. mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle / sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater, and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) With good housekeeping prevent or minimize the discharge of: spilled cement; aggregate (including sand or gravel); kiln dust; fly ash; settled dust; or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Consider using regular sweeping or other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency from the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled / processed. The permittee must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to storm water where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos / hoppers, buildings or under other covering.

c. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Perform inspections while the facility is in operation and include all of the following areas exposed to storm water: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection / containment systems, truck wash down / equipment cleaning areas.

d. *Certification.* (See also Part IV.H.1) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that insure that process waste water resulting from truck washing, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with RIPDES requirements or

are recycled.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table E-1.

TABLE E-1: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS-SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**
3251-3259 3261-3269	Structural Clay Products Pottery and Related Products	Tot Rec Aluminum	0.75 mg/L.	
3271-3275	Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers	TSS Tot Rec Iron	100 mg/L 1.0 mg/L	
	Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff: Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement.	TSS pH		50 mg/L daily max 6.0-9.0 s.u.

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

F. Sector F - Primary Metals

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI.F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector F.

The types of activities under this Part are facilities primarily engaged in are:

a. steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes;

b. iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified;

c. primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum;

d. secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals;

e. rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire;

f. nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-casting, nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum;

g. miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products not elsewhere classified;

Activities covered include but are not limited to storm water discharges associated with cooking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat

treating, extruding, drawing, or forging all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap and ore.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Also identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents / baths, sand, slag / dross; liquid storage tanks / drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal / coke handling operations, etc., and which could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

b. *Inventory of Exposed Material.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation / runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the good housekeeping program, include: a cleaning / maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading / unloading, storage, handling and processing occur; the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Conduct inspections routinely, or at least on a quarterly basis, and address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable): air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers and cyclones) for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets / outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes and vehicles) for leaks, drips or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks / drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table F-1.

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Zinc	0.75 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries	Tot Rec Aluminum TSS Tot Rec Copper Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Zinc	0.75 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation**
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-Ferrous Metals	Tot Rec Copper Tot Rec Zinc	0.0636 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	
3363-3369	Non-Ferrous Foundries	Tot Rec Copper Tot Rec Zinc	0.636 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

G. Sector G - Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

   The requirements in Part VI.G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal Lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table 1 of the Appendix. Coverage is required for facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

   a. *Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities:* All storm water discharges.

   b. *Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities:* Only the storm water discharges from the following areas are covered: waste rock / overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; topsoil piles; offsite haul / access roads; onsite haul / access roads constructed of waste rock / overburden / spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; onsite haul / access roads not constructed of waste rock / overburden / spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams / dikes when not constructed of waste rock / tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams / dikes when constructed of waste rock / tailings if and no process fluids are present if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office / administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle / equipment maintenance area / building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and partially / inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bonds**.**

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector G.

   Note: “metal mining” will connote any of the separate activities listed in Part VI.G.2. The types of activities that permittees under Sector G are primarily engaged in are:

   a. exploring for metallic minerals (ores), developing mines and the mining of ores;

   b. ore dressing and beneficiating, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or separate (i.e., custom) mills.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.*

Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities which are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

Note: discharges that come in contact with overburden / waste rock are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, providing: the discharges drain to a point source (either naturally or as a result of intentional diversion) and they combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. Discharges from overburden / waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of storm water, do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meet other eligibility criteria contained in Part I.B.1.

b. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.*

Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage and contaminated springs or seeps (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part I.B.3).

4. Definitions.

a. *Mining operation* - typically consists of three phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase, and the reclamation phase.

b. *Exploration and construction phase* - entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals.

c. *Active phase* - activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

d. *Reclamation phase* - activities intended to return the land to its pre-mining use

The following definitions are not intended to supercede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by RIPDES Rule 31(b)(15)(iii).

e. *Active Metal Mining Facility* - a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

f. *Inactive Metal Mining Facility* - a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

g. *Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility* - a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

5. Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb one or more acre of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the RIPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities, or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than one acre, the permittee must continue to comply with the requirements of this general permit.

a. *Requirements for Activities Disturbing One (1) or More Acres of Earth.* If the one-acre limit as

defined in Part VI.G.5 is attained, coverage for these activities must be under the RIPDES Construction General Permit (or individual permit). Discharges in compliance with the provisions of the Construction General Permit are also authorized under the MSGP.

b. *Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities.* If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, the permittee must comply with the requirements for terminating the Construction General Permit, i.e., stabilize and revegetate the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc. If active mining activities will ensue, the permittee must apply for coverage under this general permit for the storm water discharges and be prepared to implement any new requirements prior to beginning the active phase. It is recommended the permittee terminates the coverage under the Construction General Permit, but it is not mandatory that the permittee does so. If the permittee chooses not to terminate the construction General Permit, the permittee will be responsible for complying with all permit conditions of the construction permit in addition to those of this general permit.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *SWPPP Requirements for Active and Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facilities.*

1. Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part IV.F.2.a) Briefly describe the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including: the total acreage within the mine site; the estimated acreage of disturbed land; the estimated acreage of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine; and a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities**.**

2. Site Map. (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Also identify the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining / milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility and indicate the types of discharges from the drainage areas; equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, storage or material disposal areas; chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles / ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage / process water; surface waters; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part IV.F.4) For each area of the mine/ mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); history of significant leaks / spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock / overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update the SWPPP with this information.

4. Site Inspections. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect active mining sites at least monthly. Inspect temporarily inactive sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.

5. Employee Training. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Conduct employee training at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites.

6. Controls. (See also Part IV.F.7) Consider each of the following BMPs. The potential

pollutants identified in Part VI.G.6.a.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If the permittee determines that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP.

- *Storm Water Diversions.* Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. BMP options: interceptor / diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open top box culverts and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector, and culverts); or their equivalents.

- *Sediment and Erosion Control.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) At active and temporarily inactive sites consider a range of erosion controls within the broad categories of: flow diversion (e.g., swales); stabilization (e.g., temporary or permanent seeding); and structural controls (e.g., sediment traps, dikes, silt fences).

- *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) Consider the potential pollutant sources given in Part VI.G.6.a.3 when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

- *Capping.* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

- *Treatment.* If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil / water separators, artificial wetlands, etc.) from active and temporarily inactive sites is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used.

- *Certification of Discharge Testing.* (See also Part IV.H.1) Test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may certify in the SWPPP that a particular discharge comprised of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate RIPDES permit; and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable RIPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

b. SWPPP Requirements for Inactive Metal Mining Facilities.

1. Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part IV.F.2.a) Briefly describe the mining and associated activities that took place at the site that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit. Include: approximate dates of operation; total acreage within the mine and / or processing site; estimate of acres of disturbed earth; activities currently occurring onsite (e.g., reclamation); a general description of site location with respect to transportation routes and communities.

2. Site Map. (See also Part IV.F.2.c) See Part VI.G.6.a.2 for requirements.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part IV.F.4) See Part VI.G.6.a.3 for requirements.

4. Controls. (See also Part IV.F.7) Consider each of the following BMPs. The potential pollutants identified in Part VI.G.6.a.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If the permittee determines that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP. The non-structural controls in the

general requirements at Part IV.F.7.b.1 are not required for inactive facilities.

- *Storm Water Diversions.* See Part VI.G.6.a.6 for requirements.

- *Sediment and Erosion Control.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) See Part VI.G.6.a.6 for requirements.

- *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) Also consider the potential pollutant sources as described in Part VI.G.6.b.3 (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources) when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

- *Capping.* See Part VI.G.6.a.6 for requirements.

- *Treatment.* See Part VI.G.6.a.6 for requirements.

5. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part IV.L) Annual site compliance evaluations may be impractical for inactive mining sites due to remote location / inaccessibility of the site; in which case conduct the evaluation at least once every 3 years. Document in the SWPPP why annual compliance evaluations are not possible. If the evaluations will be conducted more often than every 3 years, specify the frequency of evaluations.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

a. *Analytic Monitoring for Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities must sample and analyze storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table G-1.

b. *Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform analytic monitoring at least once within the first year of permit coverage for the parameters listed in Table G-2 and twice annually thereafter for any parameters measured above the benchmark value (based on the initial sampling event) listed in Table G-2. Permittees must also conduct analytic monitoring twice annually for the parameters listed in Table G-3. The twice annual samples must be collected once between January 1 and June 30 and once between July 1and December 31, with at least 3 months separating the storm events. The director may, however, notify the permittee that the permittee must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from waste rock / overburden piles. Monitoring requirements for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles are not eligible for the waivers in Part V.C.2.

1. Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles.

Table G-3 contains additional monitoring requirements for specific ore mine categories. Perform the monitoring twice annually using the schedule established in Part VI.G.7.b. The initial sampling event for a pollutant parameter required in Table G-2 satisfies the requirement for the first sample of any pollutant measurement in Table G-3.

2. *Reporting Requirements Storm Water Discharges From Waste Rock And Overburden Piles From Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities.* From active ore mining and dressing facilities, submit monitoring results for each outfall discharging storm water from waste rock and overburden piles, or certifications in accordance with Part II.C. Submit monitoring reports on discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms postmarked no later than January 28 of the next year after the samples were collected.

Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to the RIPDES program for storm water unless mixed with discharges subject to the 40 CFR Part 440 that are not regulated

by another permit prior to mixing. Non-storm water discharges from these sources are subject to RIPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440.

Note: Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part I.B. of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. Applicants must contact the RIPDES Program for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

TABLE G-1: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)-COPPER ORE MINING AND DRESSING FACILITIES, SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
1021	Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities	TSS Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen COD	100 mg/L 0.68 mg/L 120 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

TABLE G-2: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)- DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILTIES, SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
1011	Iron Ores	TSS	100 mg/L	
1021	Copper Ores	Turbidity (NTUs)	5 NTUs above background	
		pH	6.0-9.0 su	
		Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	no benchmark value	
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores	Antimony, total	0.636 mg/L	
		Arsenic, total	0.16854 mg/L	
		Beryllium, total	0.13 mg/L	
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores	Cadmium, total (hard dep)	0.0159 mg/L	
		Copper, total (hard dep)	0.0636 mg/L	
		Iron, total	1.0 mg/L	
1061	Ferroalloy Ores except Vanadium	Lead, total (hard dep)	0.0816 mg/L	
		Manganese, total	1.0 mg/L	
		Mercury, total	0.0024 mg/L	
1081	Metal Mining Service	Nickel, total (hard dep)	1.417 mg/L	
		Selenium, total	0.2385 mg/L	
		Silver, total (hard dep)	0.318 mg/L	
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores	Zinc, total (hard dep)	0.117 mg/L	

*Monitor at least once during the first year of permit coverage, and twice annually thereafter for any parameter that exceeds the benchmark value. Facilities that monitored for the full list of Table G-2 parameters during the previous permit need not sample the entire list again, however they must continue twice annual monitoring for parameters that exceeded the benchmark values in the initial sampling event.

TABLE G-3. – METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)- ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILITIES			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore	……	…….	Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Zinc (H)
Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead, Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium and Vanadium	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

TABLE G-4: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)- APPLICABILITY OF THE MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT TO STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM ACTIVE ORE (METAL) MINING AND DRESSING FACILITIES	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden ……..	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Topsoil	
Roads Constructed of Waste Rock or Spent Ore	
Onsite haul roads ……	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Offsite haul/access roads	
Milling/Concentration	
Runoff from tailings damns/dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings …….	Except of process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings damns/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings ……	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Mill site ……	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Ancillary Areas	
Office administrative building and housing	If mixed with storm water from the industrial are
Chemical storage area	
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute “mine drainage”
Explosive storage	
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	
Vehicle/equipment maintenance area/building	
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute “mine drainage”
Reclamation-related Areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990	
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bond	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

H. Sector H - Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI.H apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector H.

Storm water discharges from the following portions of coal mines may be eligible for this permit:

a. haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed);

b. access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within the facility property and to public roadways);

c. railroad spurs, siding and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to offsite commercial railroad lines or loading areas);

d. conveyor belts, chutes and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyer areas, including transfer stations); and

e. equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas).

3. Limitation on Coverage.

a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.2) Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events; and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

b. *Discharges Subject to Storm Water Effluent Guidelines.* (See also Part I.B.3.a) Not authorized by this permit: storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV of the MSGP.

a. *Other Applicable Regulations.* Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of storm water-related pollutant discharges must be addressed in the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

b. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: all applicable mining related areas described in Part VI.H.2; acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas, and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

c. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse / spoil.

d. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the good housekeeping program, consider: using sweepers; covered storage; watering haul roads to minimize dust

generation; and conserving vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.

e. *Preventive Maintenance.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Also perform inspections of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid or slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections; or other equivalent measures.

f. *Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas and Inactive Areas Under SMCRA Bond Authority.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Perform quarterly inspections of areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections, as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative.

g. *Sediment and Erosion Control.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) As indicated in Part VI.H.4.a above, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures are primary requirements of the SWPPP for mining-related areas subject to SMCRA authority.

h. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L.2) Include in the evaluation program, inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings / structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table H-1.

**TABLE H-1: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING RELATED FACILITIES-
SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING**

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Related Areas	TSS Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Iron	100 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

I. Sector I - Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.I apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered By Sector I.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector I are primarily engaged in are:

a. oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities;

b. extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas, oil sands and shale; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oil field service, supply and repair industries.

3. Limitations On Coverage.

a. *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.* This permit does not authorize contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established

BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Parts 419 and 435, respectively. Note: most contaminated discharges at petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage by this permit.

b. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* Not authorized by this permit: discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate RIPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Also describe the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements; the nature of release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); the amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area); areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water); procedure to clean up release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release; and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes and the designated uses of the receiving water).

c. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Inspection Frequency. Inspect all equipment and areas addressed in the SWPPP at a minimum of 6-month intervals. Routinely (but not less than quarterly) inspect equipment and vehicles which store, mix (including all on and offsite mixing tanks) or transport chemicals / hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities).

2. Temporarily or Permanently Inactive Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities. For these facilities that are remotely located and unstaffed, perform the inspections at least annually.

d. *Sediment and Erosion Control.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) Unless covered by the General Permit for Construction Activity, the additional sediment and erosion control requirements for well drillings, and sand / shale mining areas include the following:

1. Site Description: Also include: a description of the nature of the exploration activity; estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity; an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site; site drainage map, including approximate slopes; and the name of all receiving waters. All sediment and erosion control measures must be inspected once every seven days.

2. Vegetative Controls: Describe and implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and re-vegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas

within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

e. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Confine vehicles / equipment awaiting or having undergone maintenance to designated areas (as marked on site map). Describe and implement measures to minimize contaminants from these areas (e.g., drip pans under equipment, indoor storage, use of berms or dikes, or other equivalent measures).

2. Material and Chemical Storage Areas. Maintain these areas in good conditions to prevent contamination of storm water. Plainly label all hazardous materials.

3. Chemical Mixing Areas. (See also Part IV.H)

Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from chemical mixing areas.

J. Sector J - Mineral Mining and Dressing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.J apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector J.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector J are primarily engaged in are:

a. exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.), developing mines and the mining of minerals; and

b. mineral dressing, and non-metallic mineral services.

3. Limitations on Coverage. Not authorized by this permit: most storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436. The exceptions to this limitation and which are therefore covered by this general permit are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of storm water or ground water seepage from: construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

4. Definitions.

a. *Mining Operation* - typically consists of three-phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase and the reclamation phase.

b. *Exploration and Construction Phase* - entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals.

c. *Active Phase* - activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

d. *Reclamation phase* - activities intended to return the land to its pre-mining state.

NOTE: The following definitions are not intended to supercede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by RIPDES Rule 31(b)(15)(iii).

e. *Active Mineral Mining Facility* - a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals is being conducted. This definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

f. *Inactive Mineral Mining Facility* - a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

g. *Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility* - a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

5. Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities. Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mineral mining operation cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb one or more acre of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the RIPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities, or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than one acre, the permittee must continue to comply with the requirements of this general permit.

a. *Obtaining Coverage Under the Construction General Permit.* If the one-acre limit as described in Part VI.J.5 is attained, coverage for these activities must be under the RIPDES Construction General Permit (or individual permit). Discharges in compliance with the provisions of the Construction General Permit are also authorized under the MSGP.

b. *Cessation of Exploration and Construction Activities.* If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, the permittee must comply with the requirements for terminating the Construction General Permit, i.e., stabilize and revegetate the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc. If active mining operations will ensue, the permittee must apply for coverage under this general permit for the storm water discharges and be prepared to implement any new requirements prior to beginning the active phase. It is recommended the permittee terminates the coverage under the construction general permit, but the permittee is not required to do so. If the permittee chooses to not terminate, the permittee will be responsible for complying with all permit conditions of the construction permit in addition to those of this general permit.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV of the MSGP.

a. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Conduct quarterly visual inspections of all BMPs at active mining facilities. At temporarily or permanently inactive facilities, perform annual inspections. Include in the inspection program: assessment of the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems and containment structures; inspections to determine if soil erosion has occurred at, or as a result of vegetative BMPs, serrated slopes and benched slopes; inspections of material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated storm water.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table J-1.

TABLE J-1: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**

TABLE J-1: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation****
1411	Dimension Stone	TSS	100 mg/L	
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap	TSS	100 mg/L	
	Mine Dewatering Activities from Crushed Stone Mines (40 CFR part 436, Subpart B)	TSS pH		25 mg/L, monthly avg 45 mg/L daily max 6.0-9.0
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel Mining	TSS Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	100 mg/L 0.68 mg/L	
	Mine Dewatering Activities at construction Sand and Gravel Mining Facilities and Industrial Sand Mines (40 CFR, part 436, Subparts C and D)	TSS pH		25 mg/L, monthly avg 45 mg/L daily max 6.0-9.0
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS	100 mg/L	
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)			

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

K. Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.K apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K. This permit authorizes storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

4. Definitions.

   a. *Contaminated storm water* - storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part VI.K.4.e. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

   b. *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

   c. *Land treatment facility* - a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

   d. *Landfill* - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine or a cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2 and 260.10.

e. *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

f. *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

g. *Non-contaminated storm water* - storm water which does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part VI.K.4.e. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

h. *Pile* - any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

i. *Surface impoundment* - a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

5. Numeric Limitations, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table K-1.

TABLE K-1: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILTIES-SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**

TABLE K-1: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILTIES- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation****
HZ	ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some States)	Ammonia Tot Rec Magnesium COD Tot Rec Arsenic Tot Rec Cadmium Total Cyanide Tot Rec Lead Tot Rec Mercury Tot Rec Selenium Tot. Rec. Silver	19.0 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 120.0 mg/L 0.16854 mg/L 0.0159 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.0024 mg/L 0.2385 mg/L 0.0318 mg/L	
HZ	ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ" Subject to the Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	BOD_5 TSS Ammonia Alpha Terpineol Aniline Benzoic Acid Naphthalene p-Cresol Phenol Pyridine Arsenic (Total) Chromium (Total) Zinc (Total) pH		220mg/l, daily max 56 mg/l, monthly avg max. 88 mg/l, daily max 27 mg/l, monthly avg max. 10 mg/l, daily max 4.9 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.042 mg/l, daily max 0.019 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/l, daily max 0.015 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.119 mg/l, daily max 0.073 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.059 mg/l, daily max 0.022 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/l, daily max 0.015 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.048 mg/l, daily max 0.029 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.072 mg/l, daily max 0.025 mg/l, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/l, daily max 0.46 mg/l, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/l daily max 0.46 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.535 mg/l, daily max 0.296 mg/l, monthly avg max. Within the range of 6-9 pH units

*These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated storm water discharges from landfills subject to the numeric effluent limitations set forth in Table K-1. Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years.

** Monitor once per year for each monitoring year

**As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the facilities described below:

(a) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation of the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

L. Sector L - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.L apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Codes specified under Sector L in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L. This permit may authorize storm water discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e)

      Not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

4. Definitions.

   a. *Contaminated storm water* - storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

   b. *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

   c. *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

   d. *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended or miscible materials removed from such waste.

   e. *Non-contaminated storm water* - storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, leachate collection and handling systems.

   b. *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application; earth / soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application

areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the good housekeeping program, consider providing protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other significant materials.

d. *Preventative Maintenance Program.* (See also Part IV.F.7.a) As part of the preventive maintenance program, maintain: all containers used for outdoor chemical / significant materials storage to prevent leaking; all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion).

e. *Inspections.*

1. Inspections of Active Sites. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect operating landfills, open dumps and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of material / wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter / exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is seasonally arid (annual rainfall averages from 0 to 10 inches) or semi-arid (annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches), conduct inspections at least once every month.

2. Inspections of Inactive Sites. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

f. *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Implement a tracking system for the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

g. *Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification.* (See also Part IV.) The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

h. *Sediment and Erosion Control Plan.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., consider temporary seeding, mulching and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles): for materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; for inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; for any landfill or open dump area that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to established itself; and where waste application has been completed at land application sites but final vegetation has not yet been established.

i. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L.2) Evaluate areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activities at landfills, open dumps and land application sites for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

6. Numeric Limitations, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table L-1.

**TABLE L-1: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES-
SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING**

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**
LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	TSS	100 mg/L	
LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	Tot Rec Iron	1.0 mg/L	
LF	All Landfills which are Subject to the Requirements of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B	BOD_5 TSS Ammonia Alpha Terpineol Benzoic Acid p-Cresol Phenol Zinc (Total) PH		140 mg/L, daily max 37 mg/L, monthly avg max. 88 mg/L, daily max 27 mg/L, monthly avg max. 10 mg/L, daily max. 4.9 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.033 mg/L, daily max. 0.016 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.12 mg/L, daily max. 0.071 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.025 mg/L, daily max. 0.014 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.026 mg/L, daily max. 0.015 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.20 mg/L, daily max 0.11 mg/L, monthly avg max. Within the range of 6-9 pH units

*These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated storm water discharges from landfills subject to the numeric effluent limitations set forth in Table L-1. Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years.

**Monitor once per year for each monitoring year.

**As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of facilities described in (a) through (d) below:

(a) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

M. Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.M apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector M in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector M. The types of activities that permittees under Sector M are primarily engaged in are dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling / resale and for scrap.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Indicate the location of each monitoring point, and estimate the total acreage used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: dismantling areas; parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas; liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage area (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers); fueling stations.

c. *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible); or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills / leaks.

d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage, all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids or any other types of fluids. Also inspect quarterly for signs of leakage, all vessels and areas where fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water and antifreeze.

e. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) If applicable to the facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze and solvents.

f. *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.2) Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and the installation of filtering devices and oil / water separators.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table M-1.

TABLE M-1: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Lead	100.0 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

N. Sector N - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector N in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N. The types of activities that permittees under Sector N are primarily engaged in are:

   a. processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides;

   b. reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents.

3. Coverage Under This Permit. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic

containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.2) Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas (see also Part VI.N.4.b.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate RIPDES permit.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV of the MSGP. Part VI.N.4.a contains a requirement that applies to all recycling facilities and is followed by Parts VI.N.4.b to VI.N.4.d, which have requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. Implement and describe in the SWPPP a program to address those items that apply. Included are lists of BMP options which, along with any functional equivalents, should be considered for implementation. Selection or deselection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgement of the operator, as long as the objective of the requirement is met.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources which may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. *Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials).* Requirements for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both non recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclables from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

1. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program. Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. BMP options: a) provide information / education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers and individual containers or drums), prior to delivery to the facility; b) procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation / runoff; c) procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part VI.N.4.b.6); d) training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials. In addition, e) liquid wastes, including used oil, must be stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with RCRA.

2. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles / Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. BMP options: a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; b) to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants: sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters; c) divert runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; d) silt fencing; e) oil/water separators, sumps and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

3. Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor). Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. BMP options (use singularly or in combination): a) store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Storm water discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Identify procedures to collect, handle and dispose / recycle residual fluids which may be present; b) establish

dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged provided: the containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent types of impermeable material; there is a barrier around the perimeter of the containment areas (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.) to prevent contact with storm water run-on; there is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas; the permittee has a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and the permittee identifies procedures for properly disposing or recycling collected residual fluids.

4. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles / Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage). Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. BMP options: a) good housekeeping measures including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuuming to contain or dispose / recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers; b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; c) disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

5. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). BMP options: a) regularly inspect equipment for spills / leaks, and malfunctioning / worn / corroded parts or equipment; b) a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; c) use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose / recycle spilled / leaking fluids; e) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install such protection devices as low-level alarms or other equivalent devices, or, alternatively, secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; f) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; g) oil / water separators or sumps; h) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; i) retention / detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling / filtration); j) catch basin filters or sand filters.

6. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. BMP options: a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; b) proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries; c) collect and dispose leaking lead-acid battery fluid; d) minimize / eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; e) employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

7. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Minimize storm water contamination at loading / unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. BMP options: a) prevention and response measures for areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks / spills; b) immediate containment and clean up of spills / leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill / leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible; c) cleanup measures including the use of dry absorbents. If this method is employed, there should be an adequate supply of dry absorbent materials kept onsite and used absorbent must be properly disposed of; d) store drums containing liquids—especially oil and lubricants—either: indoors, in a bermed area, in overpack containers or spill pallets, or in other containment devices; e) install overfill prevention devices on fuel pumps or tanks; f) place drip pans or equivalent measures under leaking stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids must be properly disposed of (as per RCRA); g) install alarms and / or pump shut off systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used.

8. Quarterly Inspection Program. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan quarterly.

9. Supplier Notification Program. As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.

c. *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).*

1. Waste Material Storage (Indoor). Minimize / eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options: a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); b) clean up spills / leaks with dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system; c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate RIPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

2. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options: a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; d) for storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and / or leak detection systems; d) use dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

3. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading / unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills / leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. BMP options: a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; b) use dry-clean up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

4. Quarterly Inspections. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) At a minimum, the inspections must also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

d. *Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials).* The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

1. Inbound Recyclable Material Control. Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. BMP options: a) information / education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables which materials are acceptable and which are not; b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; d) reject non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; e) procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

2. Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Other BMP options: a) provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public; b) install a sump / pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; c) provide dikes and curbs for

secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; f) store the equivalent one days volume of recyclable material indoors.

3. Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. BMP options: a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system; c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

4. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. BMP options for those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance are occurring outdoors: a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system; b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible; c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; d) avoid topping off fuel tanks; e) divert runoff from fueling areas; f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; g) provide employee training on proper handling, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table N-1.

TABLE N-1: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facility	COD TSS Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Copper Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Lead Tot Rec Zinc	120 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

O. Sector O - Steam Electric Generating Facilities

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.O apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table 1of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O. This permit authorizes storm water discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

   a. steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc. to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas;

   b. coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423;

   c. dual fuel co-generation facilities.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines.

   b. *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from

ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generation facilities.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources which may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; short and long term storage of general materials (including but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer and pesticides); landfills, construction sites; stock piles areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

b. *Good Housekeeping Measures*. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Fugitive Dust Emissions. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. Consider such procedures to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite as installing specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

2. Delivery Vehicles. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider the following: procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and procedures to deal with leakage / spillage from vehicles or containers.

3. Fuel Oil Unloading Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider, at a minimum (or their equivalents): using containment curbs in unloading areas; having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks / spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; using spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

4. Chemical Loading / Unloading. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from chemical loading / unloading areas. Consider, at a minimum (or their equivalents): using containment curbs at chemical loading / unloading areas to contain spill; having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks / spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and load / unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

5. Miscellaneous Loading / Unloading Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from loading / unloading areas. Consider, at a minimum (or their equivalents): covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; or locating the loading / unloading equipment and vehicles so leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

6. Liquid Storage Tanks. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. Consider using, at a minimum (or their equivalents): protective guards around tank; containment curbs; spill and overflow protection; and dry cleanup methods.

7. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider, at a minimum, using containment berms (or its equivalent). The permittee must also comply with other applicable local, State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention

Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

8. Spill Reduction Measures. Describe and implement measures to reduce the potential for an oil / chemical spill or reference the appropriate Part of the SPCC plan. At a minimum, visually inspect on a weekly basis, the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment, and effect any necessary repairs immediately.

9. Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

10. Residue Hauling Vehicles. Inspect all residue hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the container body. Repair as soon as practicable, vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

11. Ash Loading Areas. Describe and implement procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash / residue from ash loading areas. Where practicable, clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

12. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Develop procedures to reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

13. Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. Address these areas in the SWPPP and include appropriate BMPs as referred to in Part IV.

14. Vehicle Maintenance Activities. For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, use the applicable BMPs outlined in Part VI.P.

15. *Material Storage Areas.* Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products and construction materials stored in lay-down areas). Consider using (or their equivalents): flat yard grades; collecting runoff in graded swales or ditches; erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins); covering lay-down areas; storing materials indoors; and covering materials temporarily with polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene or hypalon. Storm water run-on may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

c. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L.3) As part of the evaluation, inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: coal handling areas, loading / unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table O-1.

**TABLE O-1: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES-
SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING**

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation**
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Tot Rec Iron	1.0 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

** Note that the numeric effluent limitation guidelines for coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities have been adopted as a standard numeric limits for all coal pile runoff.

P. Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.P apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector P in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector P. The types of activities that permittees under Sector P are primarily engaged in are:

   a. vehicle and equipment maintenance (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication);

   b. equipment cleaning.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources: fueling stations; vehicle / equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle / equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading / unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; storage areas; and all monitoring areas.

   b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt / gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; and fueling areas.

   c. *Good Housekeeping Measures*. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

      1. Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles / equipment awaiting maintenance to designated areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): the use of drip pans under vehicles / equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

      2. Fueling Areas. Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering the fueling area; using spill / overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water runon / runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and / or recycling collected storm water runoff.

      3. Material Storage Areas. Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil / oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms / dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and / or recycling collected storm water runoff.

      4. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle /

equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless permitted by RIPDES); treating and / or recycling collected storm water runoff, or other equivalent measures. Note: the discharge of vehicle / equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate RIPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

5. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle / equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and / or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on / runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.

6. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on / runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.

d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect all the following areas / activities: storage areas for vehicles / equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle / equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle / equipment cleaning areas and loading / unloading areas.

e. *Employee Training*. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

f. *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements*. (See also Part IV.H) Attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the RIPDES permit issued for vehicle / equipment washwater or, if an RIPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, attach a copy of the SWPPP. In any case, address all non-storm water permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in the SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation / information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

Q. Sector Q - Water Transportation.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.Q apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Q in Table 1 the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Q. The requirements listed under this Part apply to storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

a. water transportation facilities classified in SIC Code major group 44 that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations including:

1. water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters;

2. marine cargo handling operations;

3. ferry operations;

4. towing and tugboat services;

5. marinas.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water and cooling water originating from vessels.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance / repair; vessel maintenance / repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading / unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting)

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Pressure Washing Area. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate RIPDES permit. Describe in the SWPPP: the measures to collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area; the method for the removal of the visible solids; the methods of disposal of the collected solids; and where the discharge will be released.

2. Blasting and Painting Area. Implement and describe measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and over spray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting / painting activities or use other measures to prevent or minimize the discharge the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). Where necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. Detail in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting / painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting / painting over open water, or prohibiting blasting / painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective).

3. Material Storage Areas. Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discus the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

4. Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all

maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and / or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

5. Material Handling Area. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill / overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimize runoff of storm water to material handling areas.

6. Drydock Activities. Describe the procedures for routinely maintaining / cleaning the drydock to prevent or minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris / spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain / cleanup any spills.

7. General Yard Area. Implement and describe a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Regularly remove from the general yard area: scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc.

d. *Preventative Maintenance*. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil / water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

e. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Include the following areas in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance / repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

f. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

g. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L) Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting / sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance / repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). Inspect these sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table Q-1.

TABLE Q-1: WATER TRANSPORTATION- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation**
4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities	Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Lead Tot Rec Zinc	0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.117 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

R. Sector R -Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.R apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards as identified by the Activity Codes specified under Sector R in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector R. The types of activities that permittees under Sector R are primarily engaged in are:

   a. ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing[1]

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not covered by this permit: discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water and cooling water originating from vessels.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance / repair; vessel maintenance / repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading / unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum , steel, scrap iron).

   b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing / processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust / particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting , sanding, painting).

   c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

      1. Pressure Washing Area. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate RIPDES permit.

      2. Blasting and Painting Area. Implement and describe measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and over spray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting / painting activities or use other measures to prevent the discharge the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). Where necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and

[1]According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship, and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.

paint chips. Detail in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting / painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting / painting over open water, or prohibiting blasting / painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective).

3. Material Storage Areas. Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discus the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

4. Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and / or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

5. Material Handling Area. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill / overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimize runon of storm water to material handling areas.

6. Drydock Activities. Describe the procedures for routinely maintaining / cleaning the drydock to prevent or minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris / spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain / cleanup any spills.

7. General Yard Area. Implement and describe a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Regularly remove from the general yard area: scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc.

d. *Preventative Maintenance.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil / water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

e. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Include the following areas in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance / repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

f. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

g. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L) Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting / sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance / repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). They must be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

S. Sector S - Air Transportation

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.S apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table 1of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector S. The types of activities that permittees under Sector S are primarily engaged in are:

   a. air transportation, scheduled, and air courier;

   b. air transportation, non scheduled;

   c. airports; flying fields, except those maintained by aviation clubs; and airport terminal services including: air traffic control, except government; aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; and hangar operations.

   d. airport and aircraft service and maintenance including: aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing / repairing, except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops; material handling facilities; equipment clearing operations; and airport and aircraft deicing / anti-icing.

   Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and / or deicing activities.

3. Limitations on Coverage. Only those portions of the facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations are addressed in Part VI.S.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not covered by this permit: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; and dry weather discharges of deicing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate RIPDES permit.

4. Special Conditions.

   a. *Hazardous Substances or Oil.* (See also Part 3.1) Each individual permittee is required to report spills equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity (RQ) levels specified at 40 CFR 110, 117 and 302 as described at Part 3.2. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the RQ. If the airport authority is a co-permittee with other deicing operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each co-permittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the RQ determination.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV of the MSGP.(See also Part IV.E) If an airport's tenant has a SWPPP for discharges from their own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in storm water discharges

associated with industrial activity.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance / cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Include in the inventory of exposed materials a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If the permittee uses deicing chemicals, the permittee must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of the facility's operator knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also IV.F.7)

1. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

2. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Clean equipment only in the areas identified in the SWPPP and site map and clearly demarcate these areas on the ground. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.

3. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. Consider the following BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

4. Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A,” etc.). Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / runoff from these areas. Consider the following BMPs (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms / dikes around storage areas.

5. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer / surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Consider the following BMPs (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using dry cleanup methods; and collecting storm water runoff.

6. Source Reduction. Consider alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing

chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and / or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; anhydrous sodium acetate.

- Runway Deicing Operation: Evaluate, at a minimum, whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these BMP options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

- Aircraft Deicing Operations: Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation must be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (vice an outside entity such as the airport authority). Consider using alternative deicing / anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these BMP options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

7. Management of Runoff. Where deicing operations occur, describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these BMP options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection / recovery system; using vacuum / collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water / deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Also consider recovering deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Specify the frequency of inspections in the SWPPP. At a minimum they must be conducted monthly during the deicing season. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. Also, if significantly or deleteriously large quantities of deicing chemicals are being spilled or discharged, or if water quality impacts have been reported, increase the frequency of the inspections to weekly until such time as the chemical spills / discharges or impacts are reduced to acceptable levels. The Director may specifically require the permittee to increase inspections and SWPPP reevaluations as necessary.

e. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L) Using only qualified personnel, conduct the annual site compliance evaluations during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or the weather is too inclement, conduct the evaluations when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table S-1.

TABLE S-1: AIR TRANSPORTATION- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation**
4512-4581	Facilities at airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis; monitor ONLY those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur	BOD_5 COD Ammonia pH	30 mg/L 120.0 mg/L 19 mg/L 6.0-9.0 s.u.	

* Monitor per requirement 4 times only during the three month period of December, January and February when deicing activities are occurring for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

T Sector T - Treatment Works.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.T apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T. The requirements listed under this Part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

   a. treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage; including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more; or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

   b. Not required to have permit coverage: farm lands; domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility; or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not authorized by this permit: sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment / vehicle washwater.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c.6) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

   b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads / rail lines.

   c. *Best Management Practices (BMPs).* (See also Part IV.F.7.b) In addition to the other BMPs considered, consider the following: routing storm water to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station).

d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads / rail lines; grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station areas.

e. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) At a minimum, must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides.

f. *Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.* (See also Part IV.H) Attach to the SWPPP a copy of all the current RIPDES permits issued for wastewater, industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an RIPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending applications. Address any requirements / conditions from the other permits, as appropriate, in the SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be attached to the plan.

U. Sector U - Food and Kindred Products

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.U apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector U in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector U. The types of activities that permittees under Sector U are primarily engaged in are:

   a. meat products;

   b. dairy products;

   c. canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties;

   d. grain mill products;

   e. bakery products;

   f. sugar and confectionery products;

   g. fats and oils;

   h. beverages;

   i. miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing.

3. Limitations on Coverage. Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.3 from industrial plant yards, material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residential wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products. This includes areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. “Material handling activities” include the storage, loading / unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

   a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.2) Discharges subject to Part I.B.2 which contain the following are not authorized by this permit: boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging and vehicle washing / clean-out operations.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements,

the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation / runoff: vents / stacks from cooking, drying and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.

c. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Inspect on a regular basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

d. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Address pest control in the training program.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**.** (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table U-1.

TABLE U-1: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products	TSS	100 mg/L	
2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products	BOD_5 COD Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen TSS	30 mg/L 120 mg/L 0.68 mg/L 100 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

V. Sector V - Textile Mills, Apparel and Other Fabric Products

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.V apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector V in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector V. The types of activities that permittees under Sector V are primarily engaged in are:

a. textile mill products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, the manufacturing of broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn;

b. processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel;

c. the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn;

d. the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, non-woven fabrics, miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products.

3. Limitations on Coverage.

a. *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part I.B.3.e) Not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process); reused / recycled water; and waters used in cooling towers. If the permittee has these types of discharges from the facility, the permittee must cover them under a separate RIPDES permit.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industrial-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

b. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Material Storage Area. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) in a protected area, away from drains. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas, including a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums / containers, ensure the drums / containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and there is no contact of residuals with precipitation / runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

2. Material Handling Area. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill / overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering / enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. Where applicable address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes or wastewater.

3. Fueling Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and / or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

4. Above Ground Storage Tank Area. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of the spill prevention control and countermeasure program, provide spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

c. *Inspections.* (See also PartIV.F.7.b.1) Inspect, at least on a monthly basis, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines; spill prevention; good housekeeping practices; management of process waste products; all structural and non structural management practices.

d. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused / recycling waters;

solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

e. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* (See also Part IV.L) Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Inspect, at a minimum, as appropriate: storage tank areas; waste disposal and storage areas; dumpsters and open containers stored outside; materials storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handing areas and loading dock areas.

W. Sector W - Furniture and Fixtures

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.W apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector W in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector W**.** The types of activities that permittees under Sector W are primarily engaged in the manufacturing of:

   a. wood kitchen cabinets;

   b. household furniture;

   c. office furniture;

   d. public buildings and related furniture;

   e. partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures;

   f. miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

X. Sector X - Printing and Publishing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.X apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector X in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector X. The types of activities that permittees under Sector X are primarily engaged in are:

   a. book printing;

   b. commercial printing and lithographics;

   c. plate making and related services;

   d. commercial printing, gravure;

   e. commercial printing not elsewhere classified.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: above ground storage tanks, drums and barrel permanently stored outside.

b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash). Also identify the pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.) associated with each pollutant source.

c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

1. Material Storage Areas. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) in a protected area, away from drains. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas, including a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

2. Material Handling Area. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading / unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill / overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering / enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

3. Fueling Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and / or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

4. Above Ground Storage Tank Area. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of the spill prevention control and countermeasure program, provide spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

d. *Employee Training.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

Y. Sector Y -Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.Y apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous

Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Y in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Review the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

   b. *Controls for Rubber Manufacturers*. (See also Part IV.F.7) Describe and implement specific controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in the storm water discharges. Parts VI.Y.2.b.1 to VI.Y.2.b.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific BMPs to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Some general BMP options to consider: using chemicals which are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing materials which are in use in sealable containers; ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

      1. Inadequate Housekeeping. Review the handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility. BMP options: employee training on the handling / storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks;

      2. Dumpsters. Reduce discharges of zinc from dumpsters. BMP options: covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; or provide a lining for the dumpster.

      3. Malfunctioning Dust Collectors or Baghouses: Review dust collectors / baghouses as possible sources in zinc in storm water runoff. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors / baghouses

      4. *Grinding Operations.* Review dust generation from rubber grinding operations and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.

      5. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. Detail appropriate measures to prevent or clean up drips / spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. BMP option: using alternate compounds to zinc stearate.

   c. *Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers*. Describe and implement specific controls to minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in the storm water discharges. BMPs to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education and disposal precautions.

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 5)

   The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table Y-1.

TABLE Y-1: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES-SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes	Tot Rec Zinc	0.117 mg/L	
3021	Rubber and Plastic Footwear			
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices and Rubber Hose and Belting			
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified			

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

Z. Sector Z - Leather Tanning and Finishing.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.Z apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Z in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Z. The types of activities that permittees under Sector Z are primarily engaged are leather tanning, curry and finishing;

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations; and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.

   b. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) At a minimum, describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings; chemical drums, bags, containers and above ground tanks; empty chemical containers and bags; spent solvents; floor sweepings / washings; refuse, waste piles and sludge; and significant dust / particulate generating processes (e.g., buffing).

   c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

      1. Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed or Finished Tannery Byproducts. Pallets/ bales of raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery byproducts (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) should be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface, and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water runon / runoff.

      2. Material Storage Areas. Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Describe and implement measures that prevent / minimize contact with storm water.

      3. Buffing and Shaving Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing/ shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/ maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.

      4. Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider (or their equivalent): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming / curbing area to prevent runoff of storm water.

      5. Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Consider (or their equivalent): covering equipment; diverting drainage to the process sewer; and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

      6. Waste Management. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. Consider (or their equivalent): inspection / maintenance programs for leaking containers or spills; covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing storm

water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

AA. Sector AA - Fabricated Metal Products.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.AA apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector AA in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AA. The types of activities that permittees under Sector AA are primarily engaged in are:

   a. fabricated metal products; except for electrical related industries;

   b. fabricated metal products; except machinery and transportation equipment;

   c. jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

   a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary / permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps / barriers; processing areas including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

   b. *Spills and Leaks.* (See also Part IV.F.5) When listing significant spills / leaks, pay attention to the following materials at a minimum: chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

   c. *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part IV.F.4) Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

   d. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1)

      1. Raw Steel Handling Storage. Describe and implement measures controlling or recovering scrap metals, fines and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

      2. Paints and Painting Equipment. Describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

   e. *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures*. (See also Part IV.F.7.b.1) Ensure the necessary equipment to implement a clean up is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

      1. Metal Fabricating Areas. Describe and implement measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider the use of dry clean-up techniques.

      2. Storage Areas for Raw Metal. Describe and implement measures to keep these areas

free of condition that could cause spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas such that there is easy access in the event of a spill; and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

3. Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Describe and implement measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up; and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures.

4. Storage of Equipment. Describe and implement measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper storage of equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalents): protecting with covers; storing indoors; and cleaning potential pollutants from equipment to be stored outdoors.

5. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. Describe and implement measures for storage of metal working fluids.

6. Cleaners and Rinse Water. Describe and implement measures: to control / cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations; and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally-benign cleaners when possible.

7. Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks / overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips or other equivalent measures.

8. Chemical Storage Areas. Describe and implement proper storage methods that prevent storm water contamination and accidental spillage. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

f. *Inspections.* (See also PartIV.F.7.b.1) Include, at a minimum, the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas; finished product storage areas; material and chemical storage areas; recycling areas; loading and unloading areas; equipment storage areas; paint areas; vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

g. *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation*. (See also Part IV.L.2) As part of the evaluation, also inspect: areas associated with the storage of raw metals; storage of spent solvents and chemicals; outdoor paint areas; and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part V)

The sector-specific numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring, along with frequency and reporting requirements, are listed in Table AA-1.

SECTOR AA-1: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

SIC Code or Activity Code	Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration*	Numeric Limitation
3411-3471	Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	Tot Rec Aluminum Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Zinc Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 0.68 mg/L	
3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	Tot Rec Zinc Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.117 mg/L 0.68 mg/L	
3482-3499	Ordnance and Accessories and Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	Tot Rec Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	

SECTOR AA-1: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS- SECTOR SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING				
SIC Code or Activity Code	**Subsector (Discharge may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring cutoff concentration***	**Numeric Limitation**
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware and Plated Ware	Tot Rec Iron Tot Rec Zinc Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 0.68 mg/L	

* Monitor once/quarter for the Year 2 and Year 4 monitoring years

AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.AB apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector AB in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AB. The types of activities that permittees under Sector AB are primarily engaged in are:

    a. Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC) and

    b. Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R);

3. Storm Water Pollution Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

    a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV.F.2.c) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

    b. *Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part IV.H) If the facility has a separate RIPDES permit (or has applied for a permit) authorizing discharges of wastewater, attach a copy of the permit (or the application) to the SWPPP. Any new wastewater permits issued / reissued to the permittee must then replace the old one in the SWPPP. If the permittee discharges wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), the permittee must notify the POTW of the discharge (identify the types of wastewater discharged, including any storm water). As proof of this notification, attach to the SWPPP a copy of the permit issued to the facility by the POTW or a copy of the notification to the POTW.

AC. Sector AC - Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. The requirements in Part VI.AC apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AC in Table 1 of the Appendix.

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AC. The types of manufacturing activities that permittees under Sector AC are primarily engaged in are:

    a. measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments;

    b. photographic, medical and optical goods;

    c. watches and clocks; and

d. computer and office equipment.

3. Additional Requirements. No additional sector-specific requirements apply to this sector.

AD. Storm Water Discharges Designated By the Director As Requiring Permits.

1. Covered Storm Water Discharges. Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit, or any discharges of industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC. Therefore, almost any type of storm water discharge could be covered under this sector. The permittee must be assigned to Sector AD by the Director and may NOT choose sector AD as the sector describing the activities at the facility.

   a. *Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this Sector only covers discharges designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit (which is an atypical circumstance) or the facility's industrial activities were inadvertently left out of Sectors A-AC, and the facility may or may not normally be discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, the permittee must obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting a Notice of Intent. If the permittee is authorized to use this permit, the permittee will be required to ensure the discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part I.B.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. The Director will establish any additional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan requirements for the facility at the time of accepting the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit. Additional requirements would be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the storm water discharges.

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for the facility at the time of accepting the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit. Additional requirements would be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the storm water discharges.

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws and the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action which may include permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for the denial of a permit renewal application and the imposition of penalties.

   1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate this requirement.

   2. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA. Any person who violates any condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty of up to $25,000 per day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanctions provided by Section 309 of the CWA. Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of up to $10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or by both.

   3. Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates a permit condition is subject to a criminal penalty of not more than $25,000 per day of such violation and imprisonment for not more than five (5) years, or both. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement in connection with the permit is subject to a criminal penalty of not more than $5,000 for each instance of violation or by imprisonment for not

more than thirty (30) days, or both.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit. Provided the permittee has re-applied in accordance with paragraph C below, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Only those facilities previously authorized to discharge under the expired permit are covered by the continued permit.

C. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain coverage under a new permit. The permittee shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

E. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking, and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall furnish to the Director any copies that are required to be kept as part of this permit.

G. Signatory Requirements. All Notices of Intent, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Director, or that this permit requires to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed and certified in accordance with Rule 12 of the RIPDES regulations. Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 46-12 provides that any person who knowingly makes an false statements, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of up to $5,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days per violation, or by both.

H. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

I. Release in Excess of Reportable Quantities. If a release in excess of reportable quantities occurs, the permittee must notify the Office of Water Resources immediately. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302. The discharge of hazardous substances in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the facility, and in no case, during any 24-hour period, shall the discharge(s) contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of reportable quantities.

J. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

K. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

L. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require the operator to apply for and obtain an individual RIDES permit as stated in Part VII.T. of this permit.

M. State Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve

the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law.

N. Proper Operations and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operations of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

O. Monitoring and Records

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge over the sampling and reporting period.

2. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
   f. The results of such analyses.

4. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 and applicable Rhode Island regulations, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

5. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of up to $10,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws also provides that such acts are subject to a fine of up to $5,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days per violation, or by both.

6. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

7. If the permittee monitors any pollutants more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, applicable State regulations, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

P. Bypass of Storm Water Control Facilities

1. *Anticipated Bypass.* If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall notify this Department in writing at least ten days prior to the date of the bypass. Such notice shall include the anticipated quantity and the anticipated effect of the bypass.

2. *Unanticipated Bypass.* The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass. Any information regarding the unanticipated bypass shall be provided orally within twenty-four hours

from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee became aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

3. *Prohibition of Bypass.*

   a. Bypass is prohibited and enforcement action against the permittee may be taken for the bypass unless:

      i. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;
      ii. There was no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee should, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement, have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
      iii. The permittee submitted notices as required in paragraphs V.P.1. and V.P.2. above.

   b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions of paragraph P.3.a, above.

Q. Upset Conditions

1. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit limitations if the requirements of Part V.Q.2. below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. A permittee who wishes to establish an affirmative defense of an upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

   a. An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the specific causes(s) of the upset;
   b. The permittee facility was at the time being properly operated;
   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Rule 14.08 of the RIPDES Regulations; and
   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Rule 14.05 of the RIPDES Regulations.

3. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

R. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Director or an authorized representative of DEM, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times; any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or Rhode Island General Law.

S. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including but not limited to: violation of any terms or conditions of this permit; obtaining the permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

T. Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

1. The Director of the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge storm water under this permit to apply for and obtain either an individual or an alternative RIPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take action under this paragraph. The Director may determine at his or her own discretion that an individual or an alternative general permit is required.

2. Any owner or operator authorized to discharge storm water by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit or participating in an applicable group permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application (Form 1 and Form 2F) with reasons supporting the request, or participate in a group application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26, to the Director. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit, if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request. The Director shall notify the permittee within a timely fashion as to whether or not the request has been granted.

3. If a facility requests or is required to obtain coverage under an individual or an alternative general permit, then authorization to discharge storm water under this permit shall automatically be terminated on the date of issuance of the individual or the alternative general permit. Until such time as an alternative permit is issued, the existing general permit remains fully in force.

U. Reopener Clause. The Director reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to incorporate any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the CWA or State Law. In accordance with Rule 15 and 23 of the RIPDES Regulations, if any effluent standard or prohibition, or water quality standard is promulgated under the CWA or under State Law which is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutants limited in this permit, or controls pollutants not limited in the permit; then the Director may promptly reopen the permit and modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the applicable standard.

V. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under Part V.W. below, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the DEM at 235 Promenade Street, Providence Rhode Island. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA and under section 46-12-14 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

W. Confidentiality of Information

1. Any information submitted to DEM pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter, consistent with Rhode Island General Law 38-2-2. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of the submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, DEM may make the information available to the public without further notice.

2. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:

   a. The name and address of any permit application or permittee;
   b. Permit applications, permits and any attachments thereto; and
   c. RIPDES effluent data.

X. Right to Appeal. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice of final authorization, the permittee or any interested person may submit a request to the Director for an adjudicatory hearing to appeal the decision to be covered under the general permit. The request for a hearing must conform to the requirements of Rule 49 of the RIPDES Regulations.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1 - SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

SIC Code or Activity Code[2]	Activity Represented
Sector A: Timber Products	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs.
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills.
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills.
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified.
2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W).
2441, 2449	Wood Containers.
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes.
2491	Wood Preserving.
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products.
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
2611	Pulp Mills.
2621	Paper Mills.
2631	Paperboard Mills.
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes.
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes.
Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.
2833-2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances.
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations.
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products.
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals.
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals.
2873	Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust.
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials.
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal.
Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
3211	Flat Glass.
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown.
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass.
3241	Hydraulic Cement.
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products.
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products.
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products.
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product.

Sector F: Primary Metals

3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills.
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries.
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals.
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings).
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products.

Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

1011	Iron Ores.
1021	Copper Ores.
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores.
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores.
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium.
1081	Metal Mining Services.
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores.

Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.
1321	Natural Gas Liquids.
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services.
2911	Petroleum Refineries.

Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing

1411	Dimension Stone.
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap.
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel.
1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials.
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining.
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels.
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels.

Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal.

Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites

LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

5015	Automobile Salvage Yards.

Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities

5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities.

Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing

4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation.
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation.
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing.
4311	United States Postal Service.
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals.

Sector Q: Water Transportation

4412-4499	Water Transportation.

Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.

Sector S: Air Transportation

4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

Sector T: Treatment Works

TW	Treatment Works.

Sector U: Food and Kindred Products

2011	Meat Products.
2021-2026	Dairy Products.
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties.
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products.
2051-2053	Bakery Products.
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products.
2074-2079	Fats and Oils.
2082-2087	Beverages.
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products.
2111-2141	Tobacco Products.

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products

2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials.
3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z).

Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures

2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets.
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

Sector X: Printing and Publishing

2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.

Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

3011	Tires and Inner Tubes.
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear.
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting.
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products.
3931	Musical Instruments.
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods.
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C).	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal.
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing

3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products

3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware.

Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

3511-3599 (except 3571-3599)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R).

Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods

3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment.
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment.
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods.

Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities

N/A	Facility discharging storm water associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. **Note:** Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.

[1] A complete list of SIC codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at *http://www.census .gov/epcd/wwww/naics.html* or in paper form from various locations in the document entitled "Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications," Office of Management and Budget, 1987. Industrial activity codes are provided on the Multi-Sector General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) application form (EPA Form Number 3510-6).

TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

Effluent Guideline	New source performance standards included in effluent guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)].	Yes	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)].	Yes	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)].	Yes	O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)].	Yes	A
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B].	No	J
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C].	No	J
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D].	No	J
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)].	Yes	D
Runoff from landfillls, [40 CFR Part 445, Subparts A and B (established February 2, 2000)].	Yes	K & L

TABLE 3 – INDUSTRY SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING

MSGP Sector[3]	Industry Sub-Sector	Required Parameters for Benchmark Monitoring
A	General Sawmills and Planning Mills	COD, TSS, Zinc.
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Arsenic, Copper.
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS.
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	COD, TSS.
B	Paperboard Mills	COD.
C	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum, Iron, Nitrate + Nitrite N.
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc.	Zinc.
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	Nitrate + Nitrite N, Zinc.
	Agricultural Chemicals	Nitrate + Nitrite N, Lead, Iron, Zinc, Phosphorus.
D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS.
E	Clay Products	Aluminum.
	Concrete Products	TSS, Iron.
F	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills.	Aluminum, Zinc.
	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum, TSS, Copper, Iron, Zinc.
	Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	Copper, Zinc.
	Non-Ferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper, Zinc.
G[4]	Copper Ore Mining and Dressing	COD, TSS, Nitrate + Nitrite N
H	Coal Mines and coal-Mining Related Facilities….	TSS, Aluminum, Iron
J	Dimension Stone, Crushed Stone, and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS.
	Sand and Gravel Mining	Nitrate + Nitrite N, TSS.
K	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal	Ammonia, Magnesium, COD, Arsenic, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, Silver.
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Iron, TSS.
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Aluminum, Iron, Lead.
N	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	Copper, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, Zinc, TSS, COD.
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron.
Q	Water Transportation Facilities	Aluminum, Iron, Lead, Zinc.
S	Airports with Deicing Activities[5]	BOD, COD, Ammonia, pH.
U	Grain Mill Products	TSS.
	Fats and Oils	BOD, COD, Nitrate + Nitrite N, TSS.
Y	Rubber Products	Zinc.
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	Iron, Aluminum, Zinc, Nitrate + Nitrite N.
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	Zinc, Nitrate + Nitrite N.

TABLE 4 – NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR COAL PILE RUNOFF

Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, max	1/year	Grab.
pH	6.0-9.0 min. and max	1/year	Grab.

[3] Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under effluent limitations guidelines.
[4] See Sector G (Part 6.G) for additional monitoring discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities.
[5] Monitoring requirement is for airports with deicing activities that utilize more than 100 tons of urea or more than 10,000 gallons of ethylene glycol per year.